should be ordered to be produced with the *khirdi* at the treasury at the time of *irsal*, so as to facilitate proper checking of the amount with the accounts.

(2) The patta form will not always be available for noting payments of land revenue which is collected sometimes by village officials and sometimes by shekdars. It will therefore be convenient if the patta is made only to note the extent of lands in the holding of each *khatedar* and the assessment due by him, and separate receipts granted whenever the assessment is paid, the counterfoils of the receipts being sent with the *khirdis* for being checked in the taluk office.

(3) Under the standing orders all the kandayam collected has to be entered in the patta only. Great difficulty is felt in collecting the kandayam due by the *hissedars* as the *pattadar* cannot be expected to be present whenever the *hissedars* pay the amount. Further, the *pattadar* cannot be pressed to grant receipts to his *hissedars*. The granting of *phoot* receipts has been condemned as the collections cannot be checked properly. In these circumstances, to avoid the above difficulties receipt books containing counterfoils may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under correspondence.

SUBJECT No. 156.

Forms of transfer of *pattas*.

Mr. Shamayya, Bangalore District Board.

Summary of discussion.—Prays for the revival of the old forms of transfer of *pattas* as the new forms do not contain the survey number, extent, amount, etc.

Reply of Government.—This has been sanctioned by Government.

SUBJECT No. 157.

Village Account Form No. 3.

Mr. Lingegowda, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that a fresh head be opened in the Village Account Form No. 3 to show the names of the *anubhavadars* of each survey number.

Mr. Ramaswamiengar of Hassan.—These entries have nothing to do with the object with which the *Pahani* accounts are kept. It will, moreover, enable shanbhogs to get up improper entries of title which will be relied on as evidence in suits in civil courts.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done as it is objectionable.

SUBJECT No. 158.

Office list showing the number of *bandhs* and stones in each survey number.

Mr. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk.

Summary of discussion.—None of the existing survey accounts shows the number of *bandhs* and stones fixed in each survey number. Consequently, it is not possible to ascertain the condition of the boundary marks, many of which may remain unrepaired. The village officials have no account with them to state the correct number of such *bandhs* or stones, and therefore, when questioned by the

raiyats, tell them whatever they please. In order to set this aright it appears necessary that the Survey Department should furnish a list, villagewar and numberwar, of *bandhs* and stones, so that copies of these lists may be with the village officials, as well as the taluk.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao.—The difficulty is the greatest in the case of common *bandhs* between adjoining survey numbers and there is nothing to show who is responsible for the preservation of a particular *bandh.*

Reply of Government.—The position of the *bandh* is indicated on the map. The Superintendent of Survey will be requested to issue instructions regarding the identification of *bandhs* and their maintenance according to the existing rules.

SUBJECT No. 159.

Sub-division of occupied survey numbers.

(*a*) Messrs. Nadig Rangappa, Holalkere taluk; Ramanna, Hosdurga taluk; and Anantha Chetty, Chitaldrug Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Orders may be passed for the sub-division of survey numbers in occupation for the benefit of the co-sharers of the land, in order to avoid civil disputes and the consequent expenses.

Prays that, as an alternative, in case the assessment runs into arrears, measures may be instituted against the co-occupants of sub-numbers.

(*b*) Messrs. Krishnappa, Sagar, taluk; Subbasetty, Manjarabad taluk; Kesavadasa Iyengar and Keshavachar, Belur taluk.

(*b*) Optional sub-division of survey numbers in taluks to which Revision Settlement has been introduced has practically ceased. As this is the cause of considerable inconvenience to persons owning portions of survey numbers, the present rules may be revised so as to enable such persons to ascertain the area and assessment of their holdings correctly. This step will also tend to facilitate the recovery of land revenue. When a person purchases a portion of a survey number under occupancy, his ownership as such will not be recognised by Government as the portion will not be *phoded* when applied for even though such portion is above the minimum. Moreover, no patta in favour of the purchaser will be granted under the existing rules. If the *khatedar* becomes a defaulter the land may be put up to auction causing the purchaser to sustain loss. The Special Notice Register is intended to show that a person whose name has been entered therein has an interest in the survey number as a whole and not to the portion held by him particularly, and consequently this does not help him to protect his own share. Pray therefore that when portions of lands are applied for, for being sub-divided and when they are not less than the prescribed minima, Government may be pleased to order the sub-division. Such sub-divisions may be shown in the *phut patrik* as *paiki* numbers.

This was considered along with subject No. 160.